All the accounts of Garibaldi's escape, published in the

Continental journals, are more or less incorrect. The En-

glish journals have no account at all, except a brief ex

tract from a Florence paper. Private dispatches, in addi-

eral's presence does not revive the insurrectionary spirit but this indirect intervention of the French will be diffi-cult so cope with. Our departure was so sudden that had not time to write. Last night quite other plans wer-

"To delicer Italy, or to die. I am with you again, my

brave upholders of Italian honor, to perform my duty and

to aid in the most holy and glorious enterprise of ou

A FLORENCE PLACARD.

Transas: Italy is about to suffer an innocuse shame. Pressi of Austria, another nation threatens to invade the pennisula to fight against our right. Italians, take carry yourselves. The Government is forgetting its duty. It is necessary that the country should protect itself with the assistance of its brave grapy. Vice Italy and Kome the Capital.

state that a mine exploded on the 22d at the Zonaves

barracks. Only a portion of a wall was destroyed, and

no one was hurt. Forty persons had attacked and

wounded the sentinels at Campidoglio. They were after ward arrested, and sent to Crvita Vecchia. There are us barricades in Romo except those erected by the Pontifi cal troops at the gates of the city. Five of the gates are

Telegraphic advices dated the 26th, state that Rom

The Corriere Haliano asserts that, according to authen-ic intelligence, an attempt at insurrection has actually asken place in Reme. It says:

"It is ascertained that the note has been sprung which are to have given the signal of a rising having taken place. It appears, however, that the manyrection did not neceed, but the enthusiasm of the population is very

succeed, but the commander of the following advices from Rome: "All the efforts of the Garibaidhans to organize a revolutionary movement in Rome have totally failed."

Deputy Careli, who attempted with some partisans to enter the city in a boat, has been killed, and one of his enter the city in a boat, has been killed, and one of his

enter the city in a boat, has been killed, and one of his prothers wounded. Garibaldt, however, is at the head of about 4,000 volum

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

Letters from Rome state that on the night of the 22d

nst, a column of 70 Romans, led by two brothers named

Cairoli, were surrounded by 500 Zouaves. After a des-

perate engagement, all the insurgents fell, dead or

perate engagement, all the insurgents fell, dead or wounded, into the hands of the Zounves. One of the brothers Cairoli was killed and the other was wounded. The official diornale di Roma, speaking of the recent insurrectionary movement in Rome, says:

"It commenced by the bursting of a bomb thrown into the Plazza Colonia. A barrel of gunpowder subsequently exploded at the Serristori Barracks, killing several zonaves. Other insurgents attempted to take prisoners the sentinels on guard at Campidoglio, but were repulsed. Similar attempts were made in several parts of the city, and about 100 arrests whe made."

THE MOVEMENT TO GO ON.

he following bulletin:

The Florence Central Aid Committee bas just published

the following bulletin:

"The arrival of Gen, Garibaidi upon the Continent has ehanged the plans already in course of execution both in the City of Rome and in the movements of the insurgent bands. This hait is only momentary. It tends to render bands to the success of a task for which the country is so generously impassioned. We are, consequently, assured that before long will be seen the results of a situative of the results of the results of a situative of the results of the results of the results of a situative of the results of the res

sured that is lock long at the popular action at Rome, need then which, with regard to popular action at Rome, need cast no inquietude into the Italian mind. Let not the nation be discouraged. Garibaidi is with you!

"The Committee,"

POPULAR ADDRESSES TO THE KING.

The Florence Gazette of the 22d publishes the following

To his Majesty the King of thaty since The Italian peo-ple, in this grave moment, deeply anxious for the fate and dignity of the nation, rely upon the hero of Palestro and San Martino. Sire, rely upon us. We are here ready to give life and fortune to preserve intact the honor of the nation, whose liberty and unity has in you the bravest of its defenders. Sire, have faith 12 us. We have faith in

The Leghorn address is as follows:

Sire: An entire nation, strong in its right and in the sacrodness of its cause, cannot and ought not to tolerate the insult which a foreigner offers to it. Sire, victor Emmanuel should reckon on the Italian people who have elected him King. Your people will sacrifice life and fortune for the honor of the nation and the fulfillment of its destiny. Italy reckons on the hero of Palestro and San Martino, and she does not reckon in valu.

THE REVIEW-THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

A grand review, says a correspondent of the

ist, in honor of the Emperor of Austria, has been given

in the Bois de Boulogne. It was a maguificent affair-

the pomp of war in all its splendor, without the wound

The Leghorn address is as follows:

eers, and advancing toward Rome from the

e Capital.
"Florence, Oct. 21, 1867."

The following manifesto has been placarded on the

A note of the 22d, en route for Terni, says:

Vol. XXVII....No. 8,294.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

EUROPE.

THE BATTLE AT MONTE ROTONDO-GARIBALDI DEFEATED BY THE FRENCH.

Mente Rotondo the Papal troops were badly beaten until the arrival of the French troops, when the tide of battle was turned.

Evening .- Accounts of the last engagement near Rome have been received. During the battle on Sunday, Garibaldi brought into action 10,000 men. At one time during the day the Papal troops were besten, and Garibaldi was gaining ground, when the rench came up and turned his victory into a defeat. It is now reported that the insurgents lost 800 killed and wounded, and 2,000 were taken prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 7-Noon .- The Italians assert that 5,000 French soldiers, under the command of Gen. Pohles, belonging to the division which first reached ne, came to the assistance of the Papal forces durmg their last engagement with the insurgents, and the timely arrival of these reënforcements turned the tide of battle, and caused the defeat of Garibaldi

SERIOUS RIOT AT MILAN. Nov. 7 .- There have been serious riots, in cited by the Party of Action, in different parts of Italy, and particularly at Milan, where it was found necessary to call out the troops to quell the disturb-Many of the rioters were killed and wounded. THE EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS STOPPED. The Moniteur to-day says that the embarkation of

oldiers at Toulon has ceased, and that no more troops will leave that port for Italy. THE VOTE IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION-THOSE FAVORABLE TO IT TO BE PROSECUTED.

Evening.-Information has been received from Rom that the Pontifical authorities intend to prosecute those citizens who voted in favor of union with Italy. The French Government has made representations to the Pope advising him not to allow this purpose to be

THE TIMES ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 7 .- The London Times in a leading bringing about a General Conference of the European Powers to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defense of the Temporal Power of the Pope, and leave Italy free to decide upon the future position of Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORE RIOTS IN ENGLAND-THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF IRELAND-THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. LONDON, Nov. 7-Noon,-The disturbances cause by want of employment and scarcity of food coninue in Devonshire. Riots are reported at Torquay Exmouth, and other places in the country. By the forts of the authorities the troubles at Exeter, the apital of the county, were suppressed, and the town now quiet. Many of the rioters there are now under arrest. A Royal Commission, to inquire into the Protestant Church establishment in Ireland, has been appointed, with the Earl of Stanhope as Chair man. The London Times this morning has an editorial much severity on the last dispatch on the subject addressed by Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams. The Life Guardsman, O'Donnel, who was shot and badly wounded in this city by an unknown assassin, died to-day from his injuries.

DECREASE OF BULLION IN THE BANK OF EN-GLAND.

Evening .- The official returns of the condition of the Bank of England show a decrease of £364,000 in the amount of bullion in its vaults since the last statement of October 31.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 7—Evening.—At the session

of the Special Commission to-day the Counsel for the Crown abandoned the count of murder in the remaining indictments, and all the prisoners now entried will be proceeded against on the charge of

FRANCE.

BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 7-Evening.-The financial statement published on the Bourse reports that the metallic reserve of the Bank of France has increased 100,000 francs during the past week.

## TURKEY.

UNUSUAL MILITARY PREPARATIONS. St. Petersburg, Nov. 7 .- It is reported here on rood authority that the Sultan of Turkey is making shusual military preparations. In support of this report it is stated that 50,000 needle-guns have re cently been purchased by the Turkish War Depart ment, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. It is also known that the Government has been restoring the citadel, completing the walls, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Kars.

> GERMANY. THE ZOLLVEREIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 7 .- All the towns in Schleswig-Holstein have joined the Zollverein, with the excep tion of Altona.

Evening.-The election of deputies to the next Prussian Diet took place here to-day. All the successful candidates belong to the progressive party.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.-Intelligence has been received her that the ship J. P. Whitney, Capt. Avery, last from Boxion, for Calcutta, had been dismasted and otherwise damaged at the latter port.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 7-Noon.-Consols for money, 344; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 702; Illinois Central Railway

shares, 82; Erie Railway shares, 461. Afternoon.-Consols for money, 94 7-16; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 70 11-16. Illinois Central Railway hares, 811; Eric Railway shares, 464.

Evening.—Consols closed at 94 7-16 for money. Ameri can Securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 702; Illinois Central Railway dares, 815; Erie Railway shares, 462.

FRINKFORT, Nov. 7-Noon.-United States Five-Twen les for the issue of 1862, 76. Afternoon.-United States Five-Twenties for the issue of

Evening .- United States Bonds are quoted at 76 5-16 for

he issue of 1862.

LONDON, Nov. 7-Noon.-Linsced Cakes, £11 P tun for hin oblong: Calcutta Linseed, 68/6 P imperial quarter; Whale Oil, £37 \$\phi\$ 252 gallons ; Sperm Oil, £115 per tun. Inseed Oil, £41 F tun.

Afternoon.-Sperm Oil has declined to £114 \$ tun. All ther articles are the same as reported at noon.

ASTWEEP, Nov. 7—Afternoon.—Petroleum, 45% francs

Evening .- The Petroleum market is a shade firmer: Candard White has advanced to 44f. 25c.

Liverpool, Nov. 7-Noon.-Cotton firm and advanced 161. The estimated sales to-day are 15,000 bales.: Middling Kands sid.; Middling Orleans, 81d. Corn, 49/6 P quarter Fishes 842; Middling Orleans, 840. Corn, 49/6 # quarter for Mixed. Wheat, 15/6 per cental for California White, and 15/9 for No. 1 Milwankee Red. Barley, 5/4 # 60 is for Inseriau. Oats, 3/11 # 45 is for American. Peas, 51/# 504 for Canadian. Beef, 115/# 904 is for Extra Prime Mess. Inc., 72/# 720 is for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52/6 # 521, 72/# 200 is for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52/6 # 521, 50 fine American. Cheese, 52/# cwt. for Cumberland for Sungar, 25/6. Rosin, 8/3 # cwt. for Sungar, 25/6. Rosin, 8/3 # cwt. for Sungar, 25/6 fine Paie. Tailow, 31/4 per cwt. for North American. Spirits Turpentine, 27/# 521. Petroleum—Spirits, 2/# gallen, and Refined Management of the Spirits Sungar, 25/6 fine Sungar,

moon. The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are

sherboon.—The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are clout change. In the Provision market, Beef has delical to 100/ \$\psi\$ 304 ib for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, Bacon, seek, and Lard are unchanged. No changes have occured in the Produce market.

Eaching.—The Cotton market closed firmer at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, \$\psi d.\)

Edding Orieans, \$\psi\_1\$; the sales of the day foot up 15,000 but of the Mister and \$19\$ for Red Western. Barley, Oate, as Peas unchanged. Beef, 106/. Pork, 72/. Lard, \$2/6. Been, \$2/1. Rosin, \$2/2. Bugs, \$26/6. Been, \$2/3 for com-

mon, and 12/ for Medium. Tailow, 44 6. Petroleum, 25/ for Spirits, and 1/64 for Refined.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The mail by the Java arrived at this city yesterday. She brings us papers and letters to Oct. 25.

THE ESCAPE OF GARIBALDI.

Last night I posted you a hasty line, quite as much as I dared, considering that the police was hunting in every direction "to find Garibaldi," and at every moment our hearts rose in our mouths lest he should be found. Now we are somewhat reassured, and I sit down to give you the details of as wonderful an escape as was ever effected-an escape which convinces one that if the First Napoleon had been like Garibaldi-Si buo, guerier sul mar come all' ascuito-he would hardly have ended his days as he did in exile at St. Helena. I wrote you on Thursday that six men-of-war with gunboats, steamboats, and all the fishing craft of the Maddelena pressed into their service, were guarding the Island of Caprera; that 350 nen were on the island itself, the hights in possession men were on the island itself, the hights in possession of signal men, etc. So far from exaggerating I undertated the forces which, at this critical moment—with the Roman States in insurrection and France intervening—the Italian Government thought fit to employ in holding Garibaldi "from his proper place," and up to last night all these forces remained on gnard, but the bird had fled, and the cage had been empty since the 15th inst.: not all the King's vessels nor all the Kings even could put the bird back in his cage again. How the door was opened I shall now relate.

You may remember that I told you in one of my

his cage again. How the door was opened I shall now relate.

You may remember that I told you in one of my former letters that when the General, on Wednesday morning (Oct. 2), became convinced of the trap into which he had fallen by the appearance of the Principe Umberto and Sesia off the Maddelena, where the Gulnare and Esploratore already by, he gave me instructions as to what I was to do in case he should be rearrested—i. e., to publish the proclamation, arge on his friends that all his plans should be carried out in Rome, send his consent to Menotti for him to assume the command-in-chief, and then ransack land and sea for means of release. Of the many plans mooted (in Caprera), the General's own opinion was that only one could succeed—"no large vessels, much less steamers," he said, "could, even with foreign flags, approach the island of Sardinia without exciting suspicion," but on the Italian coast there was a man who possessed a little cutter who could guide her in and out of the waters of Caprera unseen and biguagli blindfold. "and Menguiti Basso. was a man who possessed a little cutter who could guide her in and out of the waters of Caprera unseen and himself blindfold, "and Menotti, Basso, and myself, and thus,"said G, "could perform this feat, and we can go where no enemy can follow us." Imagine my dismay on arriving at Leghorn to hear that this man had started for the Roman shores only the day before with his cutter full of arms. Still there are brave hearts in Italy, and two men were found (we will call them Peter, a Genade, and Paul, a Sardinian), who affirmed that they knew not only the waters but every rock and every island between Sardinia and Corsica. Money was found, a little schooner (Tarlana, registered 60 tuns) chartered, money deposited in case of loss, and tuns chartered, money deposited in case of loss, and on the night of Sunday, the 6th, Peter and Paul embarked with a captain and six sailors. As ill-luck would have it heavy winds and dense fog prevented them putting to sea; all the 7th and 8th they consted or lay at anchor at the imminent peril of being boarded and scarched. On the morning of the 9th, a heavy court heavy came to their respect they weighted sharp north-easter came to their rescue, they weighed anchor and at night put into Cape S. Andrea, aft the Island of St. Elba. Thursday (19th), dead calm, but at 2. a fresh wind rose, and the S. Giuseppe (as we will call the schooner) put in at the Gulf of Pinarello on the Corsican coast. On the 11th, fog and contrary winds, but still by dint of endless tacking they reached St. Maria, the most northern of the tiny islands between Corsica and Sardinia. On one of this group of islands, Peter and Paul landed, dressed themselves as fishermen, procured nets and tackle and a fisher-boat not sequestrated by the hungry men-of-war ordering the schooner to cruse in the waters for a certain number of days, and at the end of that time to return to the Italian coast. It was a dark foggy night, and the fishermen got along famously, the Maddelena Point was rounded, when a chi va la startled them, and they found themselvas sharp north-easter came to their rescue, they weighed was a dark logy into the house of a famously, the Maddelena Point was rounded, when a chi va la startled them, and they found themselvas surrounded by six boats full of armed men. To the summons, Paul replied promptly, in lingo of Sardinia, "Fishermen," and in a trice two officers were on board; were satisfied by the dress, tackle, and bure legs that the answer was true, but said roughly, "You can't fish in these waters; you've no business with a boat; where do you want to land?" The Sardinian named the exact point on the island of the Maddelena where his home was supposed to be, and despite the lamentations of the poor fishermen about their starving wives and children, the six armed boats convoyed them to land, thrust them on shore, and took away their boat. This was a pretty go, but Peter and Paul kept up their spirits, and found means to get the news taken to Caprera; how it will ooze out I don't say, but I will not be the one to put the Government on news taken to Caprera; how it will ooze out I don't say, but I will not be the one to put the Government on the track. So entirely convineed were the capturers of the importance of the affair, that in their report it merely figured as "other fishermen landed and boat taken." On the morrow G. managed to inform his deliverers that St. Maria was too risky, that if they would manage to get to Brandinehi on the Sardinian coast with the schooner he would find his way there. So Paul, Peter, and G.'s messenger, no other than the faithful Basso, who cannot be hurt by being named, dressed as sportsmen, made tor another point of the Island of the Maddelena, got another boat (many of the cunning Islanders having buried their craft as soon as the Government began to lay hold of

of the Island of the Maddelein, got aboute total (many of the cunning Islanders having buried their craft as soon as the Government began to lay hold of them), and reached the island of St. Maria on the 14th, reëmbarked on the schooner, and were se blow a about by contrary winds that, to avoid the cruising steamers, they were obliged to put in at Porto Vecchio, on the Corsican coast. On the 15th they managed to get to Cape Figari, on the Sardinian coast, and on the 16th reached Brandinchi, where they sought anxiously and vainly for G., and where we will now leave them to pay a visit to Capera.

Garibaldi, arrested as you know on the night of Wednesday, the 2d of October, by the Sesia, and taken back to Capera, spoke but one word to Basso—"Seppelite il beccaciae (bury the snipe)"—"the other boats?" "Leave them at their moorings." The other boats were the English yacht, a two-oared and four-oared boat, and a wherry. On the morrow, the 3d, these were all at their moorings, but full of armed men; by order of Commander Isola they had been thus taken possession of during the night, and the man-of-war never stirred afterward. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday the General busied himself about his farm as usual. The commanders came, but on Monday he received a warning to keep on the leakout for friendly visits. It so happened that on on Monday he received a warning to keep on the lookout for friendly visits. It so happened that on that same day Gen. Fabbruzzi and another gentleman that same day Gen. Fabbruzzi and another gentleman arrived in the Government steamer, to try and induce him to resign himself to his fate, with assurances that it would be best for Rome, and so on. He listened with his imperturbable face, reminded them that he had left Alessandria free, that a steamer had been promised to convey him back to Italy, and that the conduct of the Government was simply felonious. While they were discussing, in walked, unannounced, two commanders of the Caprera fleet—probably they found the door open, and meant no harm; at any rate, the General, with real or feigned annoyance, informed them that he presumed his house was his own, and that he must decline these constant visits unless indeed they had a "search warrant." Confused and morti-

he must decline these constant visits unless indeed they had a "search warrant." Confused and morti-iled the two commanders bowed their way out, pro-testing that they had only meant a friendly call, and so the matter ended. As they had no search war-rants, and, as I suppose, some gentlemanly feeling was left in them, the visit was never repeated, but the land and sea watch was redoubled and other steamers telegraphed for. From the moment Gari-baldi received the "warning" no outsider looked on his face again; the pefisants missed him on the farm, his say, class was no more seen on the towers, but the his face again; the peasants missed him on the farm, his spy-glass was no more seen on the towers, but the commander of the fleet only imagined that he had shut himself up in high dedgeon—and this was in fact the case. Nevertheless, after a few days they began to grow uneasy; the mail steamer Sardinia was towed in, on her return from Porto Torres, on Wednesday, 9th; kept two days alongside the Prince Umberto, and towed out by man-of-war, and followed almost to Leg horn, where she arrived Sunday, 13th, being the first vague ramor that the "General was lost." It was on that very night that the messenger reached Caprera. Basso, before risking himself across, was ordered to unewith the saipe, and to leave Garibaldi entirely to his own resources, taking care to be at Brandinchi. The snipe, you must know, is the timest of toy barks; I remember noticing it as I went out entirely to ms own tessue, you must know, is the timiest of toy barks; I remember noticing it as I went out ishing with Teresita, and asking if it belonged to Mannela (her five-year-old boy). I scarcely believe that any Oxfordian would risk himself in it on the Thames. Yet into that suipe, or dingy, Garibaldi slid himself on the night of the 13th, over rocks, and through channels, where no other "skull" would dare, and he paddled his way across to the Maddelena, avoiding the net-work of large and small craft sent there to watch him. All the 15th he had to remain hidden in Maddelena, and he employed the day in "writing an account of his sensations, and of the scenes in his South American experience" which this escapade reminded him of, and left the MS, with a friend for Teresita; in the night he crossed a part of the island

in the night he crossed a part of the islam with some devoted friends, got another boat some with some devoted friends, got another non-what bigger, reached the nearest northern points of the Island of Sardinia, and thence to Brandinchi by paths unknown save to trusty guides. He passed 18 hours on horseback, arriving on the 17th at 2 p. m., very stiff in the joints, and his wounded foot somewhat painful, but otherwise none the worse. At 21

the little schooner started with its precious freight. A south-east wind brought them (18th) to Monte Christo, and 19th a dense fog covered their whereabouts off the Tuscan coast till night fell, when they landed at Vada, walked up to the little village of that name, hired conveyance for the 18 miles to Leghorn, arrived there at night, and on the 20th at Florence. I was strongly tempted to send The Tribune a "Special" to be the first to announce the good as the bad tidings, but durst not, as all telegrams are taken to the Home Office, and I feared that suspicious might be raised. Indeed, I hesitated to post a letter, but at 9 p. m. the news got wind, that is to say that at that time "we knew that the Government knew," and I scratched off a line. At any rate, those details, taken down from Garibaldi's own lips as far as he is concerned, and from Peter and Paul for their share in the transaction, will be printed in no other papers so early as in yours. As you may imagine, all Garibaldi's anxiety was to hear about "his boys" and when, with documents and map in hand he had traced Menotti's movements, he said. "That's a piece of fine generalship; any less wise commander would have been tempted to hold Monte Libretto after the victory." You can also fancy his yearning to be near them. Ricciotti has joined his boroher, and the weary, tedious steps that he must take to reach his goal vexes him more than the dangers and hardships endured from Caprera to Leghorn. But he is fully alive now to the sentiments of the Italian Government toward himself, and does

dangers and hardships endured from Caprera to Leghorn. But he is fully alive now to the sentiments of the Italian Government toward himself, and does not mean to risk his neck in the noose for a third time. I do not know what date my next letter may have but be sure you will be kept informed.

Ratazzi's resignation is accepted, Cialdini and Menabrea are on the cards: the "old leaders" have learned wisdom all too late, but are sincerely penitent, and agree that if Menabrea goes to power it means reaction, and a possible coup d'etat to be responded to only by barricades.

Even Ratazzi is, or pretends to be, astounded that the King declines to make war on France. His organ, Opinione Nazionale, has a raging article headed "The Italians are prepared for all that is not cowardly." The Emperor of France is spoken of as Bonaparte III., the fact that Livornese have defied the prefect who arrested 100 Garibaldians, and sent off 200 under his role is recorded, and we are reminded that not only unity but Monarchy is in peril. Very soon the world will know more of it.

STATE TRIALS AGAIN-AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP-AN IMPORTANT QUESTION-APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT-CONTINUED FE-NIAN ALARMS-THE TRIALS IN MANCHESTER -LETTERS FROM COL. KELLY.

On yesterday, the regular commission of Oyer and Terminer was opened in the Court-House, Green-st. in this city. Its chief business will be the trial of Fenian prisoners, very nearly 30 in number. Those cases will be taken up on Monday next, and it is understood the prisoners to be first tried will be Gens. William Halpin and Octave Fariola. These gentlemen were, it is alleged, appointed to commands in the rising which took place in this country on the night of the 5th of March. Halpin was to have taken command in the neighborhood of Dublin, and Fariola in the South of Ireland; but circumstances which it is needless to detail prevented the realization of the design. The arrest of Massey at the Limerick Junction contributed to break up the move ment in the South, and it is reported of Halpin that having got information of how matters stood, he did all in his power to prevent the march of the Fenian circles from Dublin to Tallaght, on the night of the rising. We shall know more of the actual facts of these cases as the trials proceed.

The other cases are chiefly those of the men charged

The other cases are chiefly those of the men charged with having landed from an armed brigantine, near Dungaryan, some months ago, with the intent of forwarding a revolutionary struggle in Ireland. Of these men Gen, William Nagle and Col. John Warren are regarded by the Crown as the most important, and their trials, it is expected, will follow immediately after those of Halpin and Fariola. I have reason to think that the question of the value to be attached to their American citizenship is one which will occupy a large space in those proceedings. Gen. Nagle is a native-born American, and can claim that half his jury be composed of foreigners; Col. Warren is a naturalized citizen of America, but of that fact the British Government will take no account whatever. They care not a pin for the naturalization papers which the prisoner can produce; he might just as well hand them in an old ballad, or a pawnbroker's ticket, of the programme of a performance by the Christy's them in an old ballad, of a pawnoroser's tickel, of the programme of a performance by the Christy's Minstrels. They repudiate, and scoff at, those natu-ralization papers, and hold boldly to the doctrine that every born subject of the British Sovereign is her or his subject all the days of his life. But is not this pretension inconsistent and absolutely irreconcilable with the declaration and the compact to which the American Government and those naturalized citizens American Government and those naturalized citizens are parties? Do not those men, when being accorded the status of American citizens, solemnly swear that they renounce all allegiance to all other governments, and to that of Queen Victoria in particular? And does not the American Government, which has drawn up that form of pledge, and which accepts it, and exacts it as the condition, and the very basis of naturalization, thereby undertake a certain responsibility which it is bound to make good against all the world? Does it not manifestly undertake to become in all respects the government of these citizens for the future, and to ignore utterly the claims of any other Government on their allegiance? Just observe what is the position of the Irish race in America, if those pretensions of England in their regard are to be allowed. Should a war break out at any time between America and England, the latter power could hang as traitors any Irishmen whom she might be able to capture from the American army or navy. At the same time the American army or navy. At the same time the American army or navy. At the same time the American army or navy. An and the British! Surely there is in this condition of things something for Mr. Seward to look to. Mr. Marcy, in his time, would have looked to it, as he did in the case of Koszta, the Hungarian, whom he rescued from the Austrian jurisdiction, although his naturalization as an Americau citizen was not at the time complete.

This whole subject is keenly and eagerly discussed rties? Do not those men, when being

inrisdiction, although his naturalization as an American citizen was not at the time complete.

This whole subject is keenly and eagerly discussed among Irishmen at this side of the water, and it ought to have a still more profound interest for the millions of the Irish race who have chosen their homes under what they supposed to be the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. It will be raised, as I have already intimated, during the approaching trials, and in a manner that will bring it prominently water the notices of both Governments.

under the notice of both Governments.

The Fenian panic in England seems to have some The Fenian panic in England seems to have somewhat abated this week; still a good deal of anxiety and alarm is being manifested by the local authorities in various parts of the country, and also at head-quarters. The volunteer armories are still well watched and guarded, and the arms of the militia are similarly taken care of. Yet we read almost every day of a fresh alarm in one place or another, and of additional precautions being taken to guard against danger. Next week is being looked forward to as a very critical time for the trials of the "Manchester" danger. Next week is being looked to ward out at a very critical time, for the trials of the "Manchester Fenians" will then be going on; but the real crisis will come if the Government proceed to execute any one of those men against whom they may obtain a verdict for willful murder. It seems exceedingly probable that the Irish in England will resent any probable that the Irish in England will resent any probable that the Irish in England will resent any such extreme course, and consider themselves justified in making reprisals upon either the persons or the property of some of the English aristocrats. Executions, however, it is thought, will take place. Mauchester people say that at least three of the party who made the attack on the prison van will be executed, while others say the Government will rest satisfied with the execution of Allen and will consign the others to long terms of penal servitude.

It is at present rumored that the Government contemplates an important series of prosecutions, alto-

It is at present runnored that the Government con-templates an important series of prosecutions, alto-gether outside the ranks of the Fenian brotherhood. Among the parties to be so dealt with, are all who took a prominent part in the banquet to the Rev. Father Lavelle, which was recently held in this city. The reverend gentleman himself, and a brother clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Mullen of Castlepollard, are among those marked out for prosecution. It is also

The reverend gentleman himself, and a brother clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Mullen of Castlepollard, are among those marked out for prosecution. It is also runnored very strongly, and professedly on good authority, that a swoop is to be made on the journals of Fenian sympathies published in Dublin. I understand that at the office of one of these journals, last night, the staff was occupied for some time in preparing for eventualities by burning every line of manuscript they had in the place. I rather think the Government will not be so unwise as to ran full tilt in this way against two Catholic priests and three or four popular newspapers. To do so would be to get up a storm in the country which might be more serious in its consequences than was the rising on the 5th of March.

I had nearly forgotten to mention the curious circumstance that, while Col. Warren and Gov. Nagle are to be defended at the expense of the American Government, no such provision is being made for the defense of other men who stand in precisely the same position. They are American citizens: they have their papers to prove that fact; the charge against them is just the same: they were literally "in the same boat" with the gentlemen just mentioned. Why, then, it may be asked, is any distinction made between their cases by the American Government? I understand that a patriotic gentleman in this city, seeing these men completely abandoned and their trials so near at hand, has made himself responsible for the costs of their defense, and set the lawyers to work at once upon their cases. The gentleman who has done this is no Fenian, and never had any acquaintance or connection whatsoever with any one of the men for whom he is thus interesting himself.

But surely the American Government should take up those cases. On what principle can they accord defense to some of their citizens in this matter and refuse it to others? Why are two men only to have the aid of the Government, and several others, who are equally incapable of feeing counsel for themselves, and who, just as much as their more fortunate companions, were American citizens and American soldiers, to be left to the tender mercies of British Crown prosecutors? It would hardly beseem a great and powerful nation to act in such a way, to offer aid only to a per centage of those who have a claim upon it, and let the rest provide for themselves. One can hardly doubt that when these facts are known at Washington matters will be so ordered as that a private individual in this country will not have to sustain expenses their liability for which, in an ionorable sense, the American Government have confessed by their furnishing the necessary assistance to men similarly situated.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REFORM LEAGUE. A meeting of the Reform League was held on the 24th at the office of the Association.

was read, in which that gentleman after expressing his hope and belief that ere long Mr. Gladstone would place himself at the head of the manhood suffrage movement went on to explain the movement in favor of Italian liberty, spoke of the Irish question, asserting that the Irish had the right of meeting as the English did in Hyde Park, and expressing their grievances, and demanding their removal. On this ground he deuounced the use of physical force as unwise and unnecessary, and calculated to divide English and Irish Reformers, and would even set the former as enemies against the latter.

A long discussion ensued upon the letter. Mr. Lucroft objected to its publication because it condemned Fenianism; he felt that the Irish people were fully justified in using physical force to redress their wrongs when they received such fearful provocation.

Mr. Whitford, another member of the Council, said that the people of Ireland had been so trodden upon that he did not think it right to condemn them if they rose in Mr. Causer said the Irish and been receiving provocahimself at the head of the manhood suffrage movement

enough to make amends for our physical and material in-feriority."

In the same journal we read: "Italians, do you know what a Caidini Cabinet signifies t That we should, in the Roman question, follow in the tail of France, perhaps even to suppress, ourselves, the insurrectional movement in which the whole country is associated—a stage of siege proclaimed ail over Italy, and coup d'etal continually. In such a condition of things, our last, our only hope is in the tried prudence and patriotism of king Victor Emmanuel."

GARLELING ESCAPE.

did not think it right to condemn them if they rose in revolution.

Mr. Geoper said the Irish had been receiving provocation for 700 years. There was no argument so powerful to get justice from England as that addressed to her by the Fenians, and he fully sympathized with them.

Mr. Odger said if he were an Irishman he would be a Fenian. Ireland would never make an impression on her rulers until she knocked some of them down. How else would they get redress! The substance of Ireland was eaten up by bloated parsons who professed a religion with which the people had no sympathy, and he was not surprised or sorry that the Irish people now said: "We will endure it no longer."

Mr. Brisk said Mr. Becales's letter was an abortion, and he trusted Fenianism would go on and presper.

The Chairman (Mr. Baxter Langley) sympathized with the wrongs of Ireland, but he believed the Fenian movement was fatal to the progress of Ireland at the present time.

It happened just as we hoped; his son-in-law got him to warn him where to meet the cutter. He, in a cockle shell paddled out to the nearest point of Maddelen alone; spent is consecutive hours on horse-back; reached the other side of the island; crossed in awful weather; landed 25 miles off Leghern; came to Florence in a carriage; Ratazza resigned directly he knew it. They cannot find out where he is gone.

A note of the 22d, on route for Terni, says:

Saloon carriage special train started with Garibaldi from Florence 11 special train privately for—whatever place we can get to. Insurrection in Rome expected to day. No tresh news from Menotti. Papal troops doubled by the arrival of French soldiers, who on tanding at Civila Vectria exchange their own for the Papal uniform. Garibaldi is radiant. Our company is composed of Basso, Canzio, Capt. Viggiani (the Sardinian), Drs. Ribolt and Randina, and your correspondent. At the last moment the Florentines discovered the General's presence in their midst. He has been here since Sunday, and commenced a grand demonstration. We shall stop at Terni for instructions. As we left Florence no one seemed to understand the intentions of the Government. The King refuses to fight France. Ratazzi is in such a plight that to remain at the head of affairs and not go or try to go to Bone or to resign would prove equally fatal to his fame. Cialdini hesitates to assume the responsibilities of the position unless authorized to put Italy in a state of siege. The Roman affairs were going badly yesterday, and the Moderates hoped that total failure might save the necessity of any intervention. This morning things seemed brighter by latest accounts; the difficulty of getting correct news increases daily. It will be strange if the General's presence does not revive the insurrectionary apiril, but this indirect intervention of the French will be diffi-

The following interesting and hopeful letter, respecting the fate of Dr. Livingstone, has been published in the English papers. The writer is the Rev. J. S. Moffat, a Misdonary in Africa. He is the son of Robert Moffat, and brother-in-law of Dr. Livingstone:

CLAREMONT, Sept. 17, 1867.

Sins: People are incessantly asking me whether I have not given up all hope respecting Dr. Livingstone. There appears to me no necessity for us to make up our minds on the subject at present. I put off writing to you until appears to be be becessify for us to make ap our mainto on the subject at present. I put off writing to you until we should hear once more from England, and as no further intelligence about Dr. Livingstone has been received I shall say once for all what appears to me to be state of the case. All the evidence to the effect that Dr. Livingstone was murdered by the Mazite comes through one channel, manuely, the Johanna men, with Moussa at their head. Two or three different accounts have been given by these men, and no one account is reconcilable with the others. I will not occupy space or time by going into details but any one may satisfy himself on this point. Reports have been received through other channels, not corroberating, but absolutely contradicting the account given by the Johanna men. Arab traders have come from the immediate vicinity of the spot where the murder is alleged to have occurred, and yet have not heard of an event which could not have failed to cause a good deal of excitement through an extended region. A message had been sent to the Saitan of Zandbar by a chief inland that Livingstone had passed his territories alive and well at a living stone had passed his territories alive and well at a to aid in the most holy and glorious enterprise of our resurrection. Ruly is convinced she cannot live without her head, without her head, without her head, without her head, without kome, which a few servite men, outraging the national right and diguty, would sacrifice to the caprices of a despicable tyrant. Forward, then, and above all persevere! I do not ask courage or valor from you, because I know you; I only demand resolution. The Americans persevered fourteen years in that glorious struggle which has made them the most free and powerful nation of the world. A few months, with perseverance, would suffice us to cleanse italy of the shame which pollutes her, of the tyranny of the Valican, and those who support it. Oct. 21.

A FLORENCE PLACAMD. event which could not have failed to cause a good deal of excitement through an extended region. A message had been sent to the Saltan of Zanabar by a chief inland that Livingstone had passed his territories alive and well at a point beyond the scene of the supposed murder. What has become of the Africans who were with Livingstone? He started from the cenast with three sorts of people. The Sepoys seen come back, anable to bear the hardships of climate and journey. The Johanna men came back with the story which has mode so much holse in the world; but where are the hergoes, of whom there were nine or ten, who had been sent with Livingstone, and the Sepoys from Boarbay? It is not said that they were killed. What has become of them? Great stress is laid on Dr. Kirk's opinion. Granted. No man is better qualified to judge. But has he made up his mind? He wrote at the first blush of the affair, and said he feared it was true. A month later he wrote and said it was not well to go spreading reports and putting things in the papers. We had better wait for more evidence. I am not aware that he has expressed himself very decidedly since then. The continued slicutes of Dr. Livingstone is said to look bad. How long has he been slicin! Not much more than twelve months. He was slient longer than that when be crossed the continent further south at a marrower place. I myself have been twelve months without communication with the civilized world, though I have never been in such secluded regions as those to which Livingstone was directing his course when the Johanna men say he was killed. If Livingstone is off the caravan routes which lead to the censt near Zannibar, he is not likely to find any one to carry his letters. If, as I think quite possible, the negroes are still with him, having got so far, he would not be likely to return, but would continue his journey, and I should not be in the least surprised if he urried up in some most unexpected quarter. Probally the Johanna men, like their neighbors on the Continue, can tell

TTALY.

THE INSURRECTION-POPULAR AGITATION-THE REVOLUTIONARY CONVENTION AT WORK.

Monte Rotondo.

Monte Rotondo.

Florence dispatches say that disturbances have occurred in Rome, but of a friffing character. Few persons were killed. There were no barricades. One hundred and three prisoners were made. A continuatial will be held on the chiefs. Depots of arms have been discovered. The gates have been fortified by the Zouaves.

A DESPERADE ENGAGEMENT. The reports from Italy continue to describe the country as being in a state of great and general agitation. The news of the escape of Gorbabit has added to the exitement. Ratazzi, who was an object of popular distrust and dislike on account of his arrest of Gambaldi, has now become an eldoct of popular favor, because it is believed that he arged the king not to yield to the injunetions of imperial France. The crowd that broke the windows of his house three weeks ago assembled before it on the evening of the 23d with cries of "Viva Ratazzi," "Yiva Roma Capitale," though some among them, with the memory of the past still ranking in their breasts, raised a counter-cry of "Morte a Ratazzi." The "Viva Ratazzi," cry, however, prevailed. In the midst of torrents of rain a deputation of from 40s to 230 persons waited on the late minister, who appeared at the balcony and assared them that Italian honor should not be tarnished. Having obtained this assurance they retired repenting the cries of "Long live Ratazzi," "Rome the capital of Italy." The minor newspapers appeared in the morning, calling on the people, in large type, to take arms to repel the foreigner. In the cafes an address was being signed by thousands, calling on the King to have confidence in the patriotism of Italians, and not to yield to the insolent threats of the foreigner. Telegrams were received at noon from Leghorn, Turin, and Naples, announcing that manifestations were being prepared at those places. The committees are actively at work, and are strongly supported by the working classes. In the course of the day £1,200 were received from the provinces in aid of the patriots. People were at first incredulous about the escape of Garibaldi, but when the news was confirmed and it became known that he had actually been in Florence the excitement was immense. tions of imperial France. The crowd that broke the GREAT AGITATION IN ITALY.

The Italian bapers of the 25d publish the following proc lamations, which have been posted up in various parts

of Florence:

"Tralaxs! At Rome, our brethren are creeting barricades, and have been fighting with the sbirri of Papal tyranny since last night. Haly hopes that every one will de his duty.

"Oct. 22, 187."

"Trallans! Rome is in insurrection. Our brethren are fighting for the restoration to Italy of her capital, which the reactionary party opposes. Shall we abandon them f. No; notwithstanding the bravado threats of foreign Governments, which insuit our brave army by imposing Governments, which insuit our brave army by imposing the cowardly retraction of its right. Let us not hesitate! The hour expected for centuries has struck. To Rome! to Rome! Let this be our cry, our end!

"Florence, 22d Oct., 1865."

"G. Pallavincino, F. Crispi, B. Cairoll, L. Laperta, A. Ollinda, F. de Boot, L. Micell."

"ITALIANS! Since yesterday evening fighting has been

Olinda, F. de Bort, L. Micell."
"ITALIANS! Since vesterday evening fighting has been going on at Rome. To-day, at eleven in the forenoon, meet in the Piazza della Signoria.
"THE ITALIAN PATRIOTS."

In spite of rather heavy rain a considerable number of persons answered this invitation. A meeting was formed in the middle of the square and in the center was a cricolor fias; this was the nucleus of the demonstration. At 11 o'clock shouts were raised of "Rome the capital." "Down with foreign influence!" "Long live Garibaldi at the Capitel!" The persons assembled then set out in procession, the flag in front. They took the way to the Palazzo Riccardi, increasing in numbers as they went. Almost at the same time two battalions of the 22d of the Line arrived on the Plazza della Signoria; a strong detachment took up a position in the gate-house of the Orgagna, while the rest followed in the direction of the Palazzo Riccard. The cryyd shouted "Long live the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Italian army!" A battalion entered the courtyard of the Palace, and a guard took up its station in the Via de Gori, while the popular demonstration stopped short in the Via di Cavour, still raising the same shouts. A deputation proceeded to M. Ratazzi, President of the Council, to lay before him an address demanding Rome as capital. The crowd remained perfectly quiet until the deputation returned with the answer of the Ministry: "The Government," he was reported to have said, "would take the wishes of the people into account, and The Official Gazztle would, in the evening, publish a declaration." This reply was received rather coldly, but no disorder took place. The people then proceeded toward the Piazza Santa Maria Novelia, and stopped in front of No. 21, where Garibaldi had alighted. A few moments afterward Garibaldi appeared at the baleony and the crowd took off their hats, and the air was rem with braves. Garibaldi told the people to be covered, and they answered by crying, "General, be covered yourself!" He then made the following address, which was frequently interrupted by applause:

"ITALIANS! Behold me again among you. I come to join my efforts to yours to crown the work of the redemotion of our country, and to prove to the world that we do not need foreign protectors. The people, with the fraternal assistance of the army, will shortly enter into possession of this Roman territory, which has been so long time polluted by foreigners. As regards myself I guarantee that I will do my duty until death. I will conclude by reminding you that your bretiren are at this moment fighting in Rome against the sbirri of the Pope. Do not forget them. Brave people, I salute you!"

Garibaldi then retired, and the crowd dispersed quietly. The Turin Gazetle calls upon the people to show courage and drive away Chaldini: "Italians," it says, "we fifth for our altars and our hearths, and if the French are better solders than we, our moral energy in defense of the most just and most holy of causea is certainly enough to make one side by the Bois de Boulogne, the trees in which were clad in autumnal russet, on another by hills covered with vines, while at one end are the woods of 8t. Cloud, and at the other picturesque villas standing among irces. The sun shone, making the bayonets glitter and the fading leaves look gay. The Emperor of Anstria, neceppanied by the two Archdukes, his brothers, and by the French Emperor, arrived at 2 o'clock. They were followed by a brilliant suite of French, Austrian, and other officers. The two Majesties and their followers passed down the long lines, and, as they did so, dramsbeat, and trumpets charged, and arms were presented. The sight was brilliant in the extreme. As one contemplated that might yarray of warriors, the remarkable observation of King Louis Philippe at a similar spectacle returned to the mind: "What a great thing it is to have such a force in one's hand, and not to use it?" When the parade down the lines was finished, the Sovereigns took a place near the stands of the ruse course, and the troops filed off before them. Then the infantry being sent away, the cavalry were drawn up in a line. The trumpet sounded a charge. The host came tearing across the plain fast as horses could carry them, and their swords were raised rendy to strike an imaginary foe. The very earth shook beneath these thousands of hoofs, and the men looked as flerce as if they were in carnest. The trumpet sounded again, and in a few seconds the line stopped. Splendid things are these charges of cavalry! In my eyes nothing can be finer. The crowd of spectators was immense, and the Emperor of America revolver cannon which has been constructed here was tried two day back at the proof ground. It has eight chambers, placed like those of a revolver. Two are discharged at each stoppage in the rotation, and it threws explosive projectiles a distances of 2,500 meters. This weapon can line 100 shots a minute, and, with its carriage and committion, it weighs about two pounds.

THE ZOLLVEREIN TREATIES. The semi-official North German Gazette of

his evening says: "The Bavarian Second Chamber having voted the Zoll-

"The Bavarian Second Chamber having voted the Zollverch treaties, we may be sure that the Wuttemberg Chamber will comply with the demands of reason, and do likewise. We believe we may also reckon with certainty upon the sanction of the offensive and defensive treaties of alliance, since those treaties are necessarily connected with the Zollverch treaty. In case of the rejection of the former immediate notice of the cessation of the latter is to be expected from Prussia."

The New Prussian (Cross) Guartle, referring to the question whether the Upper Houses of Bavaria and Wertemberg will accept the new Zollverch treaty, says:

"The Prussian Government has instructed its representatives at the Courts of Munich and Stuttgart to give the Governments to which they are accredited the pressary notice on the 31st inst. of Prussia's withdrawal from the treaty of 1865 in the event of the new treaty not being accepted by that date."

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT

The North German Parliament passed the Budget for

367, almost unanimously, and without debate Oct. 23. On the 24th the bill upon the rates of postage in North Germany was passed paragraph by paragraph, and the whole bill was subsequently adopted with some amend-ments, including one proposed by Herr Evelt, which re-quires the conclusion of an arrangement with the South German States for the establishment of the same pecual

Gorman States for the establishment of the same pectar rates as in North Germany.

The Navigation Treaty with Italy, which came into force on the 14th inst., was adopted unanimously, and the Marine Loan bill, as amended, by a large majority.

On the 25th, the Federal Consular bill was adopted, paragraph by paragraph. The bill relative to the ad-ministration of the Federal debt was also adopted with some modifications paragraph by paragraph.

SOUTH GERMANY. BADEN AND PRUSSIA.

The Upper House of the Baden Diet has unani-mously approved the Customs and Commercial Treaty, the Sait Tax bill, the bill for elections to the Customs Par-liament, and the treaty of alliance with Prussia.

At the sitting of the Upper House Committee, Oct. 25, nine members voted for the rejection of the treaties for the entry of Bavaria loto the Zollverein, and one member in favor of them. It is considered almost certain that in the full sitting of the Chamber on Saturday next the treaty will be rejected.

JAPAN.

A heavy typhoon is reported from Japan. The Shescyleen steamer is said to have foundered, and the P. I. O. serow steamer Singapore had been missing for some days, but the loss of neither is confirmed. Admiral Keppel, in the Salamis, and Sir Harry Parkes, in the Basilisk, had taken decided action in regard to the murder of the two men belonging to Her Majesty's shiptearns, at Nagasaki. The Governor refused to give any information so Admiral Keppel took the Governor and Vice-Governor under arrest, and sent them to Vedoia the Basilisk, to be dealt with by the Shogoon. Sir H. Parkes and Admiral Keppel had gone to Osaka to demand satisfaction. On the Tith of August a seaman of the United States ship Shenandoah rode over a Japanese at Yokohama, and so severely injured him that he soon afterward died. The Dutch Minister had been assaulted at Yedo, and several attacks on foreigners had occurred. Trade was heproving.

HAVANA.

THE PRISONERS OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA-COURT-MARTIAL AND EXECUTION OF PRISONERS-LODGE-THE NEW REVENUE TAXES - CHO LERA-THE SHIP LEQUEITO-THE CITY ELEC-TIONS-THE NEWSPAPER OCCIDENTE.

HAVANA, Nov. 2, 1801

From Our Special Correspondent.

In my last letter I did not venture to confirm the rumors which had circulated in regard to the tragedy that had taken place at Santiago de Cuba; but now that the matter is officially published I am at liberty to state, that the inmates of the prison at that place, whites, blacks and mulattocs, all mixed, had haid a plan to break jail, rob the citizens, seize arms and mulations, money and horses, and follow up the work of destruction is the country. Among the ringleaders were some of the negroes and mulations engaged in the last insurrection. The drama has taken a sanguinary termination. A military commission was appointed to form a court-martai, and on the 24th of October ten of the most conspicuous chiefs of the riot were, in chedience to the sentence of that commission, shot in front of the cemetry of Santiago de Cuba. Those who witnessed the execution say that the unfortunate and missed men died bravely and with great resignation. Among those sentenced to death was the mulatto, José G. Crurat, whose sentence was, however, commuted in consequence of the revelations he made after being prisoner. Twenty-one others have been condemned to ten years close confinement, 63 to ten years, and two to eight years' imprisonment.

The Governor of Sagua, D. Antonio M. Porras, left for Spain yesterday, under arrest, for having allowed the formation of a Masonic lodge in that city, and become member of it himself, as did also several other persons of good standing in that city. The fact, told by a New York paper, of a Musonic lodge having been surprised during one of its sessions by the police, is not constrained. The Director of Public Works at Sagua has left for Spain on similar charges, and the civil magistrates, the members of the Secretary's offer, the officers of the volunteer corps and the Director of the City school have lost their positions. All the members of the sistence; no others, except such as had public positions, have so far been melested by the Government tolerated its existence; no others, except such as had public positions, have so far been melested by the Government.

The Niglo of the 30th of October says that the City Rovenue Office at Matanzas has a list o the matter is officially published I am at liberty to state. that the inmates of the prison at that place, whi and innlattoes, all mixed, had laid a plan to

prosecuted on account of that barbarous, diegusting, and and impopular law, laying a contribution of 15 per cent per annum on all income.

The rumors about the cholera are cutirely without foundation, and several measures have been taken for preventing the disease from taking a foothold in the city. The meat which the nine negroes had eaten, who afterward died, came from aboard the ship Lequeito, which, having been on fire, was foundered in the bay in the mouth of August, and set aftoat again after having been more than a month under water; all the articles taken out of it were, of course, in a putrid condition, but nevertheless allowed to be exposed on the wharf, spreading a pertilential stench, until the police ordered everything to be removed. Unfortunately some more goods had been unloaded at another place, where a barrel of putrid meat was given to the above-mentioned negroes.

The city elections will take place to-morrow. It seems strange that there are men in this country with the slightest pretentions to dignity, who will consent to be electors, candidates, or members of the municipality; strange that there should be a lot of menhals, who will approve of everything, good or bad, which the Governor desires to be done; thus the lately deceased Mr. Gutierrex forwarded, during the inauguration of the cable, a telegram to Queen I sabel to the effect that the members of the municipality of Havana kissed the royal feet of Hee Majest, &c.; the Council murnured between their teeth, but they digested the hamiliation like real slaves.

Yesterday was published the first number of the daily paper, El Occidenie, directed and edited by the brothers Francisco and Juan de Armas, and Mr. Vespedes, former editor of the Siglo. The first number of the daily paper, El Occidenie, directed and edited by the brothers Francisco and Juan de Armas, and Mr. Vespedes, former editor of the Siglo. The first number of the Aspanish press on this island.

HEALTH OF THE HON. THADDEUS STEVENS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- A letter received from an intimate personal and political friend of the Hou. Stevens is not so well to-day; still he expects to leave here for Washington on Saturday pext. He may do so. but I think it extremely doubtful if he can appear in the House." It is ascertained from another source that a special car has been set apart for the accommodation of Mr. Stevens, to enable him to travel as comfortably as possible to the National Capitel.

the pomp of war in all its splendor, without the wounding, killing, and destruction which make war horrible.
Somewhere about 60,000 men, I imagine (but it is not easy
for a non-military eye to judge of the number of men contained in masses), were on the ground—infantry, cavalry,
and artillery. They were drawn up in lines: the infantry
at a distance looking dark and storn, owing to the Fronch
uniform being a deep blue; the eavalry were much gayer,
in blue, and green and white, with waving plumes; the
artillery in blue, but bedecked with red, and with plumed
head-dress. Nothing can be prettier than the ground
in which the review was held—it is benumed in on STEAMER HENDRIK HUDSON-NO LIVES LOST HAVANA, Nov. 7 .- A Spanish war vessel which went to the assistance of the Hendrick Hudson has suc ceeded in towing the ill-fated vessel into the harbor. The passengers and erew were all saved.